

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS  
HOSPITAL SCHOOL

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1920

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



BOSTON

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### MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

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# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

In presenting their annual report, the Board of Trustees wish to emphasize the institution's need of a more suitable school building. When the original plans for the Massachusetts Hospital School were framed it was impossible to determine the amount and character of the schooling which would be suitable for such pupils as would be received at the school, there being ascertainable no facts on which a definite opinion could be based. It was thought that the physical condition of cripples would prevent substantial mental efforts. It seemed, therefore, prudent to avoid any extensive outlay for school accommodations, paying special attention to the needs for the development of the physical condition of the children. Experience of the last ten years has shown that the pupils of the school, partly owing to the excellent health conditions which they enjoy, and partly to the well-planned system of short time and intensive instruction in small classes which have been arranged, compare surprisingly well in their school work with the physically unhandicapped. It seems, therefore, desirable that more attention should be paid to the necessity for the best possible school equipment as an aid to the mental development of a surprisingly promising class of pupils, and certainly a most deserving class, which for its success in the community must rely on mental intelligence and self-reliant, well-trained character more than upon physical ability.

The success of the institution in developing and educating handicapped children has prompted the Board of Trustees to consider carefully the plans for the new infirmary for the State

minor wards which the Board has been directed to construct and administer under the Acts of 1920, chapter 597.

The trustees regard it for the best interest of the pupils of the Massachusetts Hospital School that the two institutions, viz., the Hospital School and the New Hospital for State Minor Wards, be as completely separate organizations as is compatible with economic administration.

The adjacent land, on which the new hospital buildings are to be placed, can be so utilized that the pupils of the Hospital School can have no contact or association with the patients of the new infirmary. As many of these may be convalescent from infectious diseases, complete separation of both groups of children is desirable. At the same time, it will be possible to use the same heating power and electrical plant, laundry, food supply, storehouses, milk and farm products, increasing also farm area for pasturage and garden purposes. The administrative and clerical officers can also serve for both.

The Board has been carefully considering suitable constructive plans which will provide for the growth of the new hospital with as little duplication and waste of unnecessary construction as possible, and suggests the erection with the amount of money granted, as an initial outlay, of two small wards to meet the immediate demand for such State minor wards as are in special need of proper accommodation. The Board has consulted the Commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare as to the class and number of patients who will be likely to require hospital care.

There is no doubt of the demand for adequate provision for many cases which may in the end be made pecuniarily an economic saving to the State, besides providing more thorough care for the dependent and sick children than is in some instances at present possible.

It is planned to begin construction as soon as a survey of the land, now in progress, is completed. A large portion of the land has been generously granted to State purchase by the owner, but some delay has been unavoidable because of the difficulty of obtaining clear titles to some of the land needed, as the holdings date back a number of years.

As is shown by the reports of the superintendent and treas-



urer, which are hereto annexed and made a part of this report, the work of the institution has proceeded satisfactorily in the past year, and it is gratifying to note the increasing interest in the accomplishments of the school, as is shown by the number of visitors from distant parts of the country, as well as from nearer neighborhoods, who are desirous of examining the work of the school and its organization.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD H. BRADFORD.

LEONARD W. ROSS.

ALFRED S. PINKERTON.

WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD.

WALTER C. BAYLIES.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School.*

I have the honor to present my thirteenth annual report of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Hospital School for the year ending Nov. 30, 1920.

The progressive development of the institution to meet the needs of the crippled children of the State was temporarily retarded, especially during the summer months, by the shortage of help and the frequent addition of new employees to replace those who were controlled by erratic impulses to change their environment. At no time during the year has there been a full complement of subordinate helpers, and at times the shortage was a great tax upon the strength of those who did not succumb to the delirious enthusiasm for more pay and less work.

By the employment of 67 men it was possible to maintain an average of 28+, and 124 women were engaged to give an average of 45—, or a total of 191 different individuals were required to maintain an average of 73— employees. However, the loss by such great instability of service was not without its compensations. The sum originally appropriated for the normal number of employees was available for increasing the wages of the deserving and faithful few without the necessity of a deficiency in the item for personal services, and the wisdom of your Board in approving no increases which could not reasonably be maintained is keenly appreciated now that a general decline in wages is elsewhere taking place.

The largest number of children at any one time during the year was 294, the smallest 211, and the daily average number, 274.44, 17.89 more than the average last year. There were at the beginning of the year 280, — 154 boys and 126 girls. Fifty boys and 43 girls were

ADMITTED,

making the total number under treatment 374, one girl returning from visit of last year, exceeding the record for any corresponding period.

The average admission age of eight years eleven months is substantially the same as that of last year, although there is a greater uniformity in the ages of the 294 children now enrolled than has previously been the case.

An occasional application has been received for the admission of a child who had passed the age of fifteen years, but the requests are not numerous enough to justify the establishment of a separate unit for such cases, and it would appear that the importance of providing for the early education of the crippled children of the State is becoming more generally appreciated.

Infantile paralysis and surgical tuberculosis continue to constitute by far the largest number in the list of causes for admission.

By adding the promising cases of rickets and malnutrition, and the deformities which can be corrected by surgical operations, to the recoverable cases of bone tuberculosis, fully one-half of the children received may be properly regarded as temporary cripples.

While the

#### NATIVITY

of those admitted was substantially unchanged from the record of previous years, it is of interest to note that 79, or 85— per cent, were born in Massachusetts; 9, or 10— per cent, were born in other parts of the United States; and 5, or 5+ per cent, were born in foreign countries.

The nativity of 8 fathers and 3 mothers was unknown; of the remainder, 20, or 24— per cent, of the fathers, and 23, or 25+ per cent, of the mothers, were born in Massachusetts; 12 fathers and 16 mothers were born in other parts of the United States; and 53, or 62+ per cent, of the fathers, and 51, or 57— per cent, of the mothers, were foreign born.

Seventy-one children, or 38 boys and 33 girls, were

#### DISCHARGED,

also breaking all previous records and exceeding by 12 the number who left in 1919. Of this number, 15 were found to be either mentally unpromising or so badly handicapped physically that special care and training, with a view to even partial self-support, was beyond the possibility of accomplishment.

When cases of spina bifida paralysis and progressive muscular dystrophy, for example, have been taught to read and to pass the few years they have to live in comparative comfort, they are more appropriately classifiable in private families or in asylum homes. To such cases neither hospital care nor educational opportunities are necessary or practicable.

Three children were discharged to leave the State, and 10, for various reasons, either failed to return from visit or were taken against advice. Some proud parents of limited means find town or city aid objectionable even when not given as pauper relief, and others have fallen under the influence of so-called "healers" and sought "cures" for their children elsewhere. While the number of such cases is comparatively small, it could doubtless be made smaller if certain home visits were not permitted or if children were not received upon a purely voluntary basis. The many advantages of the present policy are obvious, however, when it is considered that the number of home visits as represented by the children who were given temporary leave and who were voluntarily returned during the year amounted to 3,396 days' absence.

Whenever children have been returned to homes thought to be undesirable, it has been customary to inform the local authorities, so that each case might be managed as a community problem, and possibly sent back to the school by the court through the Department of Child Guardianship. One child was discharged as no longer in need of special care and training as a cripple; one girl died of pneumonia while at home on a visit. Fifteen others who left to become self-supporting were either incapable of advancement beyond the eighth grade in school, or for financial reasons felt obliged to go to work as soon as their health would permit. Twenty-six, or 36 per cent, of those who were discharged intended to continue their education in competition with normal children.

Some had completely recovered, while others who had by long training become expert in the use of mechanical aids to locomotion, had come to regard their disabilities as an inconvenience rather than as a handicap impossible to overcome. The average age on discharge was thirteen years and twenty days, which is one of the strongest arguments I can present in support of any

belief that some provision should be made for specialized training in high school branches to enable many of our graduates to become the most successful wage earners.

Nineteen of those who left during the year were awarded the school diploma as evidence of the successful completion of our prescribed course of study, as well as the fact that they were qualified for high school work.

There have been no material changes in

### THE SCHOOL

curriculum or the methods of instruction beyond the endeavor to strengthen the system which experience has found to be desirable. As brevity is said to be one of the chief attributes of a public document, and to avoid repetition, reference is hereby made to the courses of study and the principles of instruction as outlined in my reports for the years 1915 and 1919. At the completion of the school year the head teacher, Miss Ruth Park, to whom the successful development of our school work is in great measure due, was given a leave of absence for specialized study at the Boston University. Mrs. Cora E. Richardson, for several years an able assistant to Miss Park, was temporarily advanced to the head of the teaching staff, and Miss Nora E. Taylor, a highly recommended teacher of experience, was appointed to succeed Mrs. Richardson in charge of the fifth and sixth grades. Miss Laura E. Sherman was appointed as first and subprimary grade teacher to succeed Miss Helen Endicott, who felt obliged to resign after a number of years of faithful and creditable service.

Our classrooms have been taxed to the extreme limit of their capacity throughout the year. Two hundred and sixty-three pupils are now enrolled, with an average of more than 60 for each grade teacher. Two hundred and fifty children are at present receiving instruction in vocal music, and 12 selected pupils are taking piano lessons. Under the efficient leadership of our band master, Mr. Mace Gay, 14 boys give promise of surpassing the school bands which he has heretofore developed.

Our children are learning to know and appreciate good music, a requirement not to be undervalued. Two glee clubs have been formed and several concerts given which would have re-



flected great credit upon older and more advanced pupils. In addition to her regular duties the music teacher has voluntarily organized a Girls' Camp Fire group, which is a very helpful and uplifting factor of the school life. In spite of their crippled condition, the Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls have won many honors and rapidly advanced in the ranks of their organizations. Our school has been enrolled as an auxiliary of the Junior Red Cross. The object of this organization is to impress upon the children a sense of their present citizenship, and to train them in the habit of service, which is the basic principle of patriotism. This service may not necessarily take the form of donations to children in far-off lands. Our young people are taught that right living from day to day in cheerful compliance to necessary rules and regulations, and with unselfish consideration for those about them, is most acceptable service to State and country.

The graduating exercises of 1920 were planned to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims. The class motto was "Liberty with Law," and dramatic scenes from Austin's "Standish of Standish" pictured some of the struggles made for liberty by the founders of America.

On graduation day nearly 100

#### ALUMNI

met at the school for their annual reunion and dinner. The Alumni Association has now become such a large and enthusiastic body that we must set apart a special day for their entertainment.

Happily the general health of the entire institution population has been good throughout the year. The great amount of routine

#### MEDICAL AND SURGICAL

work required has rendered it difficult for the resident staff to take full advantage of the exceptional opportunity for research investigation and study which our large clinic affords. Case histories have been more carefully recorded, and the X-ray and laboratory findings improved, with a view to systematic analysis and investigation when time and a larger staff will permit. One hundred and fifty cases of hip joint disease have been reviewed and some valuable information prepared for publication.

Early in the coming year 1,000 case histories will be available for study. Much time is required for the application and adjustment of hundreds of pieces of mechanical apparatus and to attend to the minor illnesses and accidents which occur in such a large group of physically helpless children. The infirmary wards have been filled to capacity with the newly admitted patients who are entered there for physical examinations, the surgical convalescents, and those advanced paralytics and tuberculous cases inevitably present. Ten cases of accidental fractures have been under treatment, and the following surgical operations performed: —

One double astragalectomy for flail feet due to infantile paralysis; one exploratory operation in plantar aspect of foot for foreign body; two cases of unilateral club foot correction; two cases of unilateral reduction of congenital dislocation of the hip by the closed method; one plastic reamputation of a lower leg stump; one appendectomy; one subcutaneous osteotomy of the tibia for an ununited fracture; and one operation for the removal of a large sequestrum from the thigh in a case of osteomyelitis of long standing.

There were 9 deaths during the year. One promising girl graduate who had completely recovered from the symptoms which led to her coming to the school, and but a few days previous to the time appointed for her discharge to enter a public high school, was accidentally drowned on the shore of Reservoir Pond within a few feet of her nurse, and in the presence of several schoolmates with whom she was bathing. There were 2 deaths from tuberculous meningitis, — one in a case of tuberculous disease of both hip joints, and the other in a case of tuberculous disease of the spine. Other deaths were from the following causes: osteomyelitis, chronic with multiple abscesses, one case; amyloid degeneration of liver and kidneys and tuberculous disease of the spine, one case; multiple abscess formation and tuberculous disease of foot and spine, one case; acute cardiac dilatation and lobar pneumonia and tuberculous disease of the spine, one case; chronic myocarditis and tuberculous disease of the hip and spine, one case; multiple abscesses with amyloid degeneration and tuberculous disease of spine, one case.

With the increased growth of the school and the number seeking admission there has come a demand for better hospital facilities and an improved laboratory equipment. This need can doubtless be satisfactorily met by the erection of the proposed infirmary to provide for the hospital care of sick minor wards, Acts of 1920, chapter 597. While it is desirable that the hospital care of this new group of children should be entirely separate from the present school department for crippled children, certain cases in the latter group can very properly be transferred to the proposed new hospital unit when in need of special surgical or medical attention, without detriment to either the hospital or school departments, and a duplication of equipment and an increased cost of maintenance be thereby avoided. By moving the domestic science cottage from its present foundation about 70 feet to the south in line with the new girls' cottage, an admirable site for the proposed new infirmary can be obtained upon the comparatively level and elevated area southeast of the present group of buildings. The approach to the domestic science cottage could be extended at a minimum cost to the entrance of the new infirmary, which would occupy an isolated situation easily accessible for economy and convenience of administration, and, at the same time, available for comparatively inexpensive connection with the central heating plant, water and sewer mains. With a few simple interior changes the present infirmary could be utilized as a nurses' home.

The purchase of additional land made possible by the Acts of 1920, chapter 384, has been delayed by boundary complications and technicalities in the acquirement of titles, but surveys are now nearing completion, and the Attorney-General expects the land will be available for our use early in the coming year.

A review of the work done in the cobbling shop shows that 202 splints were covered and 182 caliper plates applied; 249 high soles tapped, 97 ankle straps and 28 kneecaps made; 11 pairs of moccasins made; 745 shoes heeled and 973 shoes tapped; 621 shoes were sewed and 117 patches applied besides 458 other individual pieces of shoe repair work.

In addition to marking and distributing thousands of articles which pass through the sewing room, and all the repair work



required, this department has to its credit the following manufactured articles: 171 nightgowns; 113 dresses; 23 underwaists; 57 aprons; 283 blouses; 28 boys' suits; 34 pairs bloomers; 35 negligee shirts; 38 romper suits; 9 petticoats; 6 pajama suits; 6 girls' coats; 7 white coats; 4 pairs pants; 2 brace aprons; 1 flag; 9 pairs overalls; 37 caps; 2 awnings; 132 flannel bandages; 12 pairs sleeping socks; 36 belts; 60 napkins; 259 sheets; 344 hand towels; 419 pillow slips; 144 bath towels; 147 roller towels; 121 draw sheets; 66 dish towels; 41 bureau scarfs; 67 pairs curtains; 72 crib sheets; 39 stand covers; 13 tablecloths; 42 table napkins; 26 tray cloths; 12 rubber sheets; 6 screen covers; 6 bath mats; 6 coffee bags; 8 face cloths; 2 frame covers; and 1 upholstered chair cover.

The sum appropriated for extraordinary

#### REPAIRS

not recurring annually resulted in the replacement of the wooden platforms in front of the east and west dormitory playrooms and the east wing of the latter building by a granolithic surface upon a filled foundation of field stones and gravel at a total cost of \$700. The three horizontal tubular steam boilers, from which considerable heat was lost by radiation, were given a thorough insulation covering of asbestos, and similar protection was applied to boiler tops, steam pipes, valves and flanges not previously covered. New sills were placed under the old stable south of the garage, the building raised 9 inches, and placed upon a new foundation wall. Materials were also purchased for the remodeling of the first story into a recreation center for men employees. This work will be completed during the coming winter, when the carpenters will be unable to do outside work to advantage, and a small appropriation request has been made for the conversion of the hayloft in the second story into bedrooms to be occupied by the men who work upon the farm and grounds. With the establishment of permanent grades and the present certainty as to the location of buildings to be erected in the future, it seems highly desirable that permanent improvements should now be made to the approach to the institution along Randolph Street. Drawings have been prepared for a wall to mark the boundary between the front

lawn and the street, with posts on either side of the two entrances to the administration building. It is estimated that this work can be completed and a granolithic walk laid a distance of about 1,000 feet along Randolph Street at a total cost not to exceed \$1,750. Upon the completion of this plan as a beginning, trees and shrubs could be planted, and the wall extended at comparatively small expense from year to year until the entire northern boundary is substantially and artistically defined. In this way no special appropriation for the purpose would be necessary. It is hoped that this much-needed improvement may be begun another spring under the 1921 maintenance estimate for special purposes.

The outlet pipe to the water tower was repacked by special emergency workmen employed for the purpose, and a new filtration sewer bed was made by our regular farm employees. Two new high-pressure steam cookers were installed in the general kitchen, and a new refrigerator built to replace the ones originally installed for milk and butter. A few emergency repairs have been made at the laundry in anticipation of the extensive changes which will become necessary to provide for the hospital group soon to be established.

Despite the scarcity of help, work upon

#### THE FARM

gave results highly creditable to the head farmer, who was frequently left with no other assistance than that of some of the patients. Planting was seriously delayed by our failure to receive the fertilizer which was purchased directly from the manufacturers in combination with other State departments. After waiting until the season was far advanced, fertilizer was finally obtained of a local dealer, and the manufacturers' shipment was stored for use another year.

Five and one-half acres were used for garden vegetables and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  acres for field crops. The estimated cost of producing 63,144 quarts of milk was \$0.1148 per quart. The labor of dairy employees alone was \$441.92 more than was paid last year; and although the cows and heifers were actually worth more to the institution, the valuation of the herd at the be-

ginning of the year as compared with the market price at the end of the year gave a decrease in the inventory of \$444.

A careful analysis of the farm accounts, based upon the table of prescribed values of products, which in most instances was below the market price, and the estimated cost of board for employees, which was also below cost, would indicate that we share the common fate of many other farms. By crediting the labor of farm employees and the work done by horses and oxen to such indispensable institution needs as hauling coal, freight, the removal of snow, rubbish and the like, the farm account shows a profit for the year of \$968.44.

The products of the farm and garden are as follows: milk, 63,144.1 quarts; eggs, 4,062 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen; ensilage corn, 115 tons; mangel-wurzels, 4 $\frac{1}{5}$  $\frac{1}{10}$  tons; oats and peas, 2 $\frac{4}{5}$  tons; rye, 4 $\frac{4}{5}$  tons; millet, 1 $\frac{9}{20}$  tons; barley, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  tons; green fodder corn, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  tons; asparagus, 10 boxes; string beans, 18 $\frac{1}{3}$  bushels; shell beans, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels; beets, 54 bushels; beet greens, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  bushels; cabbage, 51 hundredweight; carrots, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels; cauliflower, 1 bushel; celery, 25 $\frac{5}{8}$  boxes; Swiss chard, 16 bushels; sweet corn, 96 $\frac{1}{4}$  bushels; cucumbers (table), 20 bushels; cucumbers (pickling), 6 bushels; lettuce, 44 bushels; onions, 41 bushels; peas (green), 19 bushels; peppers, 1 bushel; rhubarb, 875 pounds; squash (summer), 6 barrels; tomatoes, 61 bushels; turnips, 100 bushels; potatoes, 161 $\frac{1}{4}$  bushels; strawberries, 45 baskets.

There were also dressed and slaughtered for home consumption 572 pounds of chicken, 2,394 pounds of beef, and 11,121 pounds of pork.

While it is doubtful if any extensive farm operations comparable to those thought to be desirable in most other State institutions should be undertaken with practically no patient or inmate labor, the importance of having more land for the adequate maintenance of the dairy and for other purposes essential to the welfare of a large number of children was recognized by the last Legislature, by which your request for an appropriation for the purchase of more land was granted. It will not be necessary to pay rental for pasturage another year, and much of the area now used for field crops can doubtless be

used to great advantage for the production of fruits and small vegetables, in which many of our older boys and girls can be profitably trained.

#### INCOME

for the year amounted to \$43,627.23 as compared to \$51,538.87, the amount received last year. This difference may be explained by the unwillingness of certain towns and cities to acknowledge the settlement of some patients as determined by the Department of Public Welfare. Whenever such complications have caused payments for board to be long delayed, or whenever liability has been denied, the matter has been referred to the Attorney-General for adjustment. Eight such cases are now pending. Maintenance expenses totalizing \$141,883.05, divided by 274.44, the daily average number of patients, gave a weekly per capita cost of \$9.9421+.

By deducting the receipts from the total expenditures and again dividing by the daily average, the net per capita cost to the State was found to be \$6.885.

The problems of the year have necessitated many demands upon the trustees for counsel and advice which have invariably been most helpful, and in closing, reference should also be made to those officials and employees who have given the institution many years of faithful service. Their reliability and experience, together with improved labor conditions, render the outlook for the coming year one of encouragement and promise.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH,

*Superintendent.*

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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Crippled and deformed children of the Commonwealth, between the ages of five and fifteen, who are mentally competent to attend the public schools, are eligible for admission.

Feeble-minded and epileptic children will not be received.

Payment for the board of private patients must be made in advance, unless sufficient surety therefor is given.

The institution is located on Randolph Street in the town of Canton, about two miles from Canton and Canton Junction stations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

There is also an automobile omnibus line about one-eighth of a mile distant which connects with the Boston Elevated Railroad at Mattapan.

Post-office address: Canton, Mass.

Applications for admission should be made to the superintendent.

### DISABILITY ON ADMISSION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Abscess of muscles of back, . . . . .	1	—	1
Amputation of arm, . . . . .	1	—	1
Chondrodystrophia, . . . . .	—	1	1
Congenital club foot, . . . . .	1	—	1
Congenital dislocation of hip, . . . . .	—	1	1
Dislocation of knee and fracture of tibia, . . . . .	—	1	1
Infantile paralysis, . . . . .	20	13	33
Infectious arthritis, . . . . .	1	—	1
Multiple osteomyelitis, . . . . .	3	—	3
Obstetrical paralysis with arthritis and torticollis, . . . . .	—	1	1
Post diphtheritic paralysis, . . . . .	—	1	1
Rachitic deformity, . . . . .	1	2	3
Scoliosis, . . . . .	—	1	1
Scoliosis and club foot, . . . . .	—	1	1
Spastic paralysis, . . . . .	6	5	11
Spina bifida paralysis, . . . . .	1	—	1
Syphilitic arthritis, . . . . .	1	—	1
Traumatic spastic paralysis, . . . . .	1	—	1

DISABILITY ON ADMISSION — *Concluded.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Tuberculous disease of ankle, . . . .	1	—	1
Tuberculous disease of elbow, . . . .	—	1	1
Tuberculous disease of hip, . . . .	4	6	10
Tuberculous disease of hip and amputation of foot, . . . .	—	1	1
Tuberculous disease of jaw and hand, . .	—	1	1
Tuberculous disease of knee, . . . .	2	1	3
Tuberculous disease of sacrum, . . . .	—	1	1
Tuberculous disease of spine, . . . .	4	5	9
Tuberculous disease of spine and knee, .	1	—	1
Tuberculous disease of wrist, . . . .	1	—	1
Totals, . . . . .	50	43	93

## NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF CHILDREN ADMITTED.

BIRTHPLACE.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts, . . . . .	79	20	23
Other New England States, . . . . .	4	3	9
Other States, . . . . .	5	9	7
Total native, . . . . .	88	32	39
Other countries: —			
Austria, . . . . .	—	2	3
Azores, . . . . .	—	1	1
Canada, . . . . .	—	13	7
Channel Islands, . . . . .	—	—	1
Cuba, . . . . .	1	—	—
England, . . . . .	—	1	3
Germany, . . . . .	—	1	1
Ireland, . . . . .	—	6	11
Italy, . . . . .	2	10	9
Japan, . . . . .	1	—	—
Newfoundland, . . . . .	—	2	1
Poland, . . . . .	—	7	5
Portugal, . . . . .	—	1	1
Russia, . . . . .	1	5	5
Scotland, . . . . .	—	2	1
Sweden, . . . . .	—	1	1
Syria, . . . . .	—	1	1
Total foreign, . . . . .	5	53	51
Unknown, . . . . .	—	8	3
Totals, . . . . .	93	93	93



## VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1920.

## REAL ESTATE.

Land, 65 acres, . . . . .	\$15,000 00
Administration building with added wing and extension, two dormitories and power house, . . . . .	174,069 89
Equipment for heat, light and power, . . . . .	7,058 47
Infirmary, . . . . .	23,849 77
Industrial building, . . . . .	12,478 10
Assembly hall, . . . . .	29,812 91
Girls' cottage, . . . . .	6,133 68
Boys' cottage, . . . . .	12,559 08
New girls' cottage, . . . . .	11,655 50
Stable now being remodeled, . . . . .	3,640 46
New barn, . . . . .	5,995 01
Cow barn with silos, . . . . .	3,250 88
Milk house, . . . . .	761 38
Henhouse, . . . . .	30 00
Henhouses, . . . . .	863 14
Garage, . . . . .	1,954 01
Piggery, . . . . .	3,005 05
Ice house, . . . . .	904 19
Two isolation houses, . . . . .	501 00
Shop, . . . . .	150 00
Fairbanks scales, . . . . .	745 31
Granolithic walks, . . . . .	3,438 92
Water system, . . . . .	8,597 46
Filter beds, . . . . .	1,295 00
Telephone wires, . . . . .	391 62
	<hr/>
	\$328,140 83

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Travel, transportation and office expenses, . . . . .	\$6,714 20
Food, . . . . .	4,630 49
Clothing and materials, . . . . .	9,764 47
Furnishings and household supplies, . . . . .	34,504 37
Medical and general care, . . . . .	7,002 85
Heat, light and power, . . . . .	5,628 58
Farm, . . . . .	17,397 97
Garage, stable and grounds, . . . . .	14 70
Repairs, ordinary, . . . . .	5,886 08
	<hr/>
	\$91,543 71

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1920:—

### CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,	\$1,006	12
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### *Receipts.*

#### *Institution Receipts.*

#### Board of inmates:—

Private,	\$1,675	72
Reimbursements, State minor wards,	10,469	15
Cities and towns,	30,755	81
Reimbursements, charitable,	60	00
		\$42,960 68

#### Sales:—

Travel, transportation and office expenses,	\$1	59
Clothing and materials,	80	82
Furnishings and household supplies,	30	
Medical and general care,	41	05
Heat, light and power,	37	22

#### Farm and stable:—

Cows and calves,	\$142	00
Hides,	83	50
		225 50

Repairs, ordinary,	46	99
		433 47

#### Miscellaneous receipts:—

Interest on bank balances,	\$161	98
Sundries,	71	10
		233 08

43,627 23

#### *Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.*

#### Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1919,	\$4,066	65
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	10,000	00
Approved schedules of 1920,	125,586	02
		139,652 67

Special appropriations,	227	15

Total,	\$184,513	17
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*Payments.*

## To treasury of Commonwealth: —

Institution receipts, . . . . .	\$43,627 23	
Refunds, account, maintenance, \$18.20; account, other, \$11.63, . . . . .	29 83	
	<hr/>	\$43,657 06

## Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1919, . . . . .	\$5,179 72	
Eleven months' schedules, 1920, . . . . .	\$125,586 02	
Less returned, . . . . .	18 20	
	<hr/>	125,567 82
November advances, . . . . .	8,625 95	
	<hr/>	139,373 49

## Special appropriations: —

Approved schedules, . . . . .	\$227 15	
Less returned, . . . . .	11 63	
	<hr/>	\$215 52
Less advances, last year's report, . . . . .	106 95	
	<hr/>	108 57

## Balance, Nov. 30, 1920: —

In bank, . . . . .	\$1,248 10	
In office, . . . . .	125 95	
	<hr/>	1,374 05

Total, . . . . .		\$184,513 17
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## MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward, . . . . .	\$439 81
Appropriation, current year, . . . . .	142,850 00

Total, . . . . .	\$143,289 81
Expenses (as analyzed below), . . . . .	141,883 05

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .	\$1,406 76
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*Analysis of Expenses.*

## Personal services: —

John E. Fish, M.D., superintendent, . . . . .	\$4,000 00	
Medical, . . . . .	3,520 00	
Administration, . . . . .	4,115 29	
Kitchen and dining-room service, . . . . .	5,745 12	
Domestic, . . . . .	6,697 29	
Ward service (male), . . . . .	1,337 19	
Ward service (female), . . . . .	11,345 89	
Industrial and educational department, . . . . .	6,240 06	
Engineering department, . . . . .	6,164 66	
Repairs, . . . . .	2,270 95	
Farm, . . . . .	3,432 17	
Stable, garage and grounds, . . . . .	2,647 72	
	<hr/>	\$57,516 34

## Religious instruction: —

Catholic, . . . . .	\$520 00	
Hebrew, . . . . .	490 00	
Protestant, . . . . .	500 00	
	<hr/>	1,510 00

Amount carried forward, . . . . .	\$59,026 34
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*Amount brought forward,* . . . . . \$59,026 34

Travel, transportation and office expenses:—

Advertising, . . . . .	\$69 11
Postage, . . . . .	136 66
Printing and binding, . . . . .	290 38
Printing annual report, . . . . .	74 81
Stationery and office supplies, . . . . .	234 23
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	385 14
Travel, . . . . .	444 09
Freight, . . . . .	14 19

1,648 61

Food:—

Flour, . . . . .	\$4,027 84
Cereals, rice, meal, etc., . . . . .	524 26
Bread, crackers, etc., . . . . .	364 21
Peas and beans (canned and dried), . . . . .	657 95
Macaroni and spaghetti, . . . . .	72 60
Potatoes, . . . . .	1,938 63
Meat, . . . . .	5,808 64
Fish (fresh, cured and canned), . . . . .	1,278 16
Butter, . . . . .	4,933 81
Butterine, etc., . . . . .	264 61
Peanut butter, . . . . .	54 83
Cheese, . . . . .	120 27
Coffee, . . . . .	289 08
Tea, . . . . .	120 12
Cocoa, . . . . .	135 13
Eggs (fresh), . . . . .	503 31
Sugar (cane), . . . . .	2,341 93
Fruit (fresh), . . . . .	1,042 45
Fruit (dried and preserved), . . . . .	1,146 81
Lard and substitutes, . . . . .	578 72
Molasses and syrups, . . . . .	76 14
Vegetables (fresh), . . . . .	320 79
Vegetables (canned and dried), . . . . .	513 78
Seasonings and condiments, . . . . .	254 23
Yeast, baking powder, etc., . . . . .	314 01
Sundry foods, . . . . .	107 02
Freight, . . . . .	482 68

28,272 01

Clothing and materials:—

Boots, shoes and rubbers, . . . . .	\$1,060 25
Clothing (outer), . . . . .	409 97
Clothing (under), . . . . .	288 26
Dry goods for clothing, . . . . .	1,197 64
Hats and caps, . . . . .	18 08
Leather and shoe findings, . . . . .	267 35
Machinery for manufacturing, . . . . .	16 57
Socks and smallwares, . . . . .	415 48
Sundries, . . . . .	30 00
Freight, . . . . .	18 25

3,721 85

*Amount carried forward,* . . . . . \$92,668 81

*Amount brought forward,* . . . . . \$92,668 81

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc., . . . . .	\$1,112 45
Carpets, rugs, etc., . . . . .	233 85
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc., . . . . .	632 11
Dry goods and smallwares, . . . . .	48 12
Electric lamps, . . . . .	122 82
Furniture, upholstery, etc., . . . . .	297 31
Kitchen and household wares, . . . . .	863 64
Laundry supplies and materials, . . . . .	1,164 15
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants, . . . . .	146 34
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc., . . . . .	444 58
Sundries, . . . . .	23 70
Freight, . . . . .	67 75

5,156 82

Medical and general care: —

Books, periodicals, etc., . . . . .	\$85 23
Entertainments, games, etc., . . . . .	280 80
Gratuities, . . . . .	19 80
Ice and refrigeration, . . . . .	302 65
Laboratory supplies and apparatus, . . . . .	178 45
Medicines (supplies and apparatus), . . . . .	1,665 52
Return of runaways, . . . . .	1 00
School books and supplies, . . . . .	144 56
Tobacco, pipes, matches, . . . . .	6 34
Water, . . . . .	734 40
Sundries, . . . . .	36 75
Freight, . . . . .	41 89

3,497 39

Heat, light and power: —

Coal (bituminous), . . . . .	\$7,272 01
Freight and cartage, . . . . .	5,238 42
Coal (anthracite), . . . . .	879 75
Freight and cartage, . . . . .	351 34
Oil, . . . . .	141 40
Operating supplies for boilers and engines, . . . . .	131 58
Sundries, . . . . .	3 19
Freight, . . . . .	5 61

14,023 30

Farm: —

Bedding materials, . . . . .	\$387 49
Blacksmithing and supplies, . . . . .	152 09
Carriages, wagons and repairs, . . . . .	136 85
Dairy equipment and supplies, . . . . .	25 11
Fencing materials, . . . . .	53 50
Fertilizers, . . . . .	1,408 27
Grain, etc., . . . . .	7,366 58
Hay, . . . . .	3,336 39
Harnesses and repairs, . . . . .	14 50
Other live stock, . . . . .	653 25
Labor (not on pay roll), . . . . .	58 80
Rent, . . . . .	115 00
Spraying materials, . . . . .	3 00
Stable and barn supplies, . . . . .	131 62

*Amounts carried forward,* . . . . . \$13,842 45 \$115,346 32

*Amounts brought forward,* . . . . . \$13,842 45 \$115,346 32

*Farm — Concluded.*

Tools, implements, machines, etc., . . . . .	407 43	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc., . . . . .	267 08	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc., . . . . .	45 00	
Sundries, . . . . .	2 97	
Freight, . . . . .	12 73	
		14,577 66

*Garage, stable and grounds: —*

Motor vehicles, . . . . .	\$2,300 00	
Automobile repairs and supplies, . . . . .	2,106 58	
Bedding and materials, . . . . .	179 63	
Labor (not on pay roll), . . . . .	24 00	
Road work and materials, . . . . .	146 58	
Spraying materials, . . . . .	32 13	
Stable supplies, . . . . .	6 85	
Tools, implements, machines, etc., . . . . .	143 15	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc., . . . . .	5 94	
Sundries, . . . . .	2 00	
Freight, . . . . .	89	
		4,947 75

*Repairs, ordinary: —*

Brick, . . . . .	\$62 34	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc., . . . . .	183 63	
Electrical work and supplies, . . . . .	191 76	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc., . . . . .	356 42	
Labor (not on pay roll), . . . . .	571 66	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products), . . . . .	614 68	
Paint, oil, glass, etc., . . . . .	840 49	
Plumbing and supplies, . . . . .	483 33	
Roofing and materials, . . . . .	43 60	
Steam fittings and supplies, . . . . .	200 18	
Tents, awnings, etc., . . . . .	58 02	
Tools, machines, etc., . . . . .	287 06	
Boilers, repairs, . . . . .	155 25	
Sundries, . . . . .	329 00	
Freight, . . . . .	105 76	
		4,483 18

*Repairs and renewals: —*

Repairs on boilers, . . . . .	\$360 00	
New foundations for old barn and permanent repairs to piazzas to dormitories, . . . . .	2,168 14	
		2,528 14

Total expenses for maintenance, . . . . . \$141,883 05

*SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.*

Balance Dec. 1, 1919, . . . . .	\$234 12	
Appropriations for current year, . . . . .	90,000 00	
Total, . . . . .	\$90,234 12	
Expended during the year (see statement below), . . . . .	\$215 52	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .	18 60	
		234 12

Balance Nov. 30, 1920, carried to next year, . . . . . \$90,000 00

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Ex- pended during Fiscal Year.	Total ex- pended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Addition to administration building.	Resolves of 1917, chapter 104.	\$15,000 00	\$215 52	\$14,981 40	\$18 60
Purchase of land, . . .	Acts of 1920, chapter 225, Item 526.	15,000 00	—	—	15,000 00
Buildings for State minor wards.	Acts of 1920, chapter 629, Item 526½.	75,000 00	—	—	75,000 00
		\$105,000 00	\$215 52	\$14,981 40	\$90,018 60

Balance reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth, . . . . .	\$18 60
Balance carried to next year, . . . . .	90,000 00
Total as above, . . . . .	\$90,018 60

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand, . . . . .	\$1,374 05	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance, . . . . .	8,625 95	\$10,000 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1920, schedule, . . . . .	6,315 23	\$16,315 23

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills, . . . . .	\$16,315 23
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## PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 274.44.  
 Total cost for maintenance, \$141,883.05.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.9421 +.  
 Receipt from sales, \$433.47.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0303 +.  
 All other institution receipts, \$43,193.76.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$3.0267 +.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH,  
*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,  
*Auditor.*